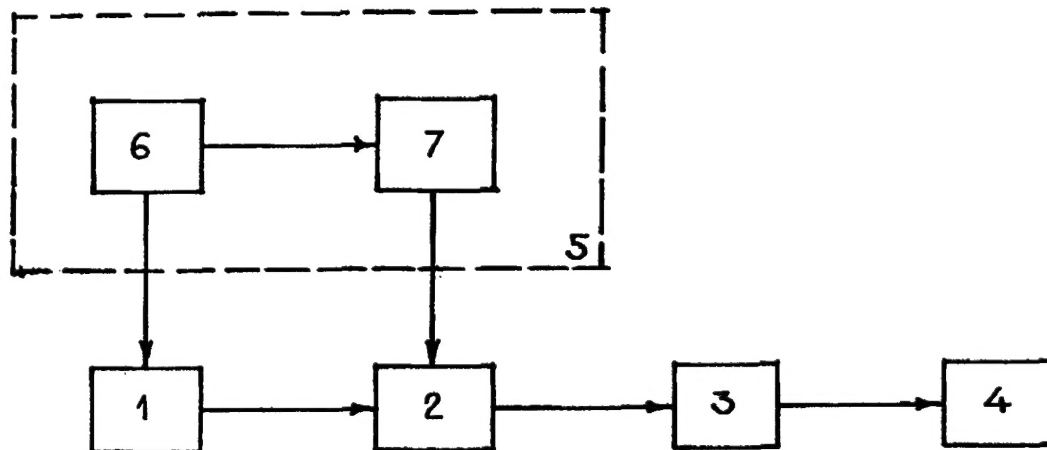




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61N 5/06	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/47567 (43) International Publication Date: 29 October 1998 (29.10.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/AM98/00002 (22) International Filing Date: 12 February 1998 (12.02.98) (30) Priority Data: 97029 17 April 1997 (17.04.97) AM (71)(72) Applicants and Inventors: AVAGYAN, Romen @ [AM/AM]; Apartment 1, 38 Abovyan Street, Yerevan, 375009 (AM). TEPPONE, Michail [RU/RU]; Apartment 92, 8 Pionerskaja Street, Tomilino, Moscow obl., 140070 (RU). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): TAUBE, Alex [UA/UA]; Apartment 79, 10 Gnath Jura Street, Kiev, 252148 (UA).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: A METHOD OF EHF PUNCTURE (OR MMW THERAPY) AND A DEVICE THERETO

**(57) Abstract**

This invention relates to medicine, and particularly to reflexotherapy, and is designed for treatment of various diseases and dysfunctions in the organism. It is the aim of this invention to enhance the therapeutic effect and reduce the treatment time by using a combined action of broadband noiselike and coherent EHF radiation at a fixed frequency on biologically active points (BAPs) and zones (BAZes) selected by a syndrome diagnosis of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), or instrumental methods of functional diagnostics of the channels and acupoints state. The suggested method of EHF puncture and the device thereto provide an action on BAPs and BAZes, selected by TCM syndrome diagnosis, either by noiselike or combined noiselike and coherent radiation at a fixed frequency. Coherent radiation frequencies correspond to the therapeutic ones.

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A Method of EHF Puncture (or MMW Therapy) and a Device Thereto

5 1. TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to medicine, and particularly to reflexotherapy, and is designed for treatment of various diseases and dysfunctions in the organism.

2. BACKGROUND ART

10 Known is the method of microwave resonance therapy which consists in action on the biologically active zone (BAZ), selected by nosologic diagnosis, by means of extremely-high-frequency (EHF) electromagnetic radiation having continuous noiselike spectrum (see US Patent # 5.152,286).

15 Known is also the method of microwave resonance therapy consisting in action on BAZ by a low-intensity EHF electromagnetic radiation at fixed frequencies (see N.D. Devyatkov et al., *Millimeter Waves and Their Role in Vital Activity*, Moscow, 1991, 169 pp.; *Methodical Recommendations for Application of MMW Therapy Under Various Nosologic Forms*. Approved by a Joint USSR Commission including, the State Committee on
20 Science and Technology, USSR Academy of Sciences, and USSR Public Health Ministry representatives, November 29, 1991. Moscow, 1992, 90 pp.).

Known is the method of reflexotherapy consisting in action by various physical factors on biologically active points (BAPs) and BAZes selected according to a bio-holographic law,
25 or ECIWO (an Embryo Containing Information of the Whole Organism) biology (see Yingqing Zhang, *ECIWO Biology and Medicine: A New Theory of Conquering Cancer and a Completely New Acupuncture Theory*, Beijing, Neimenggu People's Press, 1987, 264 pp.). ECIWO biology includes such known microsystems as helix, scalp, nasal region, sole and palm surfaces, etc.

30

Known is also the method of electric acupuncture and diagnostics by a method due to R. Voll (see R. Voll, *Topografische Lage der Messpunkte der Electroacupunktur*. Bd. 1-4,

Uelzen, 1976-80, pp. 156,168, 158, 147), in which the pulsed electric current is applied to "anomalous" BAPs (i.e. those BAPs whose electric conductivity is beyond the "normal corridor").

- 5 Known are the devices for reflexotherapy using the low-intensity (non-thermal) level MMW electromagnetic radiation in the noiselike mode (see USSR IC # 1,703,103, dated Sep. 19, 1989; and RF Patent # 2,066,556, dated Jan. 24, 1994).

Known are also the devices for reflexotherapy using the low-intensity coherent radiation in
10 MMW band, at fixed frequencies (see A. N. Balaba et al., *"Elektronika KVCh-03" Device*, Elektronnaya Promyshlennost, 1988, no. 2, pp. 50-52; and Yu. V. Dedik, *"Yav-1" Device for EHF Therapy*, Elektronnaya Promyshlennost, 1988, no. 2, p. 53).

Known methods and devices thereto possess the following disadvantages:

- 15 • impossibility of combined action upon the BAPs and BAZes by coherent and noiselike EHF radiation;
- BAPs or BAZes selection is based on nosologic diagnosis;
- limited range of pulse modulation rates;
- impossible simultaneous tonification or sedation of several selected BAPs (or
20 BAZes).

3. DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

It is the aim of this invention to enhance the therapeutic effect and reduce the treatment time. The said aim is reached, according to this invention, by using a combined noiselike
25 and coherent EHF radiation on BAPs (or BAZes) selected by a syndrome diagnosis of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), or instrumental methods of functional diagnostics of the channels (meridians) and acupoints state.

The combined EHF radiation represents a sum of broadband noiselike and coherent
30 radiations in the millimeter wave region, the frequencies of coherent component corresponding to therapeutic frequencies, particularly to molecular oxygen and/or water vapor absorption frequencies.

The suggested method of EHF puncture and the device thereto, according to the preferred embodiment of invention, provide the action on BAPs and BAZes either by a noiselike or combined EHF radiation .

5

Selection of BAPs (or BAZes) and exposure mode (time, frequency range, radiation power and type, modulation pulse rate) is based on TCM syndrome diagnosis or instrumental methods of functional diagnostics of the channels and acupoints state. The following instrumental methods of anomalous points detection are predominantly used: skin
10 resistance variation methods (Voll, Nakatani, Bratu, Mora et al.); thermal sensitivity method (Akabane); acupoint imaging method using ACUVISION device. Measured data may be either processed by computer method (using e.g. MIDIN, MIF, PROGNOS, AMSAT, DOCTOR-A and other hardware/software systems), or not.

15 Depending on the revealed variations (based on description of normal and pathological state by TCM), the syndrome Chinese diagnosis is made, namely the symptoms of Excess or Deficiency, Heat or Cold, Interior or Exterior, Yin or Yang, disease localization in a particular Channel or Organ (e.g. Excessive Heat, Interior, in Stomach and Large Intestine). Disease localization (Channel or Organ), acuteness and the state of the affected
20 Channel or Organ determine the BAPs (or BAZes) selected for EHF exposure and its mode.

Exposure Modes

Exposure modes are selected as follows: sedate in Excess, tonify in Deficiency, cool in
25 Heat and warm in Cold syndromes. In presence of Exterior syndrome EHF may be combined with acupuncture (at Heat syndrome) or moxibustion (at Cold syndrome). In presence of Interior syndrome EHF exposure may be combined with TCM syndrome medicines (i.e. tonifying or sedative remedies, warming or cooling, and possessing a specific taste and «warm» or «cold» category).

30

The effect modality is determined by the BAPs (BAZes) exposure time. Individual exposure time is determined either on basis of sensor reactions of patients or instrumental methods of functional diagnostics of the channels and acupoints state.

To obtain the stimulating effect, the exposure time must be not more than 2-3 minutes. In this case it is necessary to wait for the first specific sensor reactions (usually comforting) and their growth to maximum. When BAPs are to be tonified, sensor response is sufficiently fast.

To obtain the sedative effect, the exposure time may be 30 minutes, or more. In this case it is necessary to wait for specific sensor reactions (usually discomforting), their intensity growth, stabilization, and disappearance.

To obtain the warming effect, in the case of Cold syndrome, the exposure time must be not more than 0.5-1.0 minutes. Some patients reveal the warmth sensation in the exposure area, or in other parts of organism. In this case pulse rate may rise from 2-3 beats per breath (Cold syndrome) up to 5 beats per breath, which is normal pulse to breath rate. In the case of Cold syndrome, EHF puncture may be combined with moxibustion (heating) of BAPs using special sticks filled with *Artemisia Vulgaris*.

To obtain the cooling effect, in the case of Heat syndrome, the exposure time may be 30 minutes, or more. Patients reveal the cooling sensation of face, abdomen, etc. Pulse is rarefied from 6-8 beats per breath (Heat syndrome) down to 5 beats per breath. To enhance the cooling effect, EHF puncture may be combined with acupuncture.

Considering the individual sensitivity to MMW exposure it is necessary to observe that though the specific sensations allows to individualize the BAPs (BAZes) exposure time, one should also note that the exposure time for the patients having white skin must be less than for those with a dark and well-tanned skin. In other words, the patients revealing the Yin Deficiency in Lung require less exposure time than those having Yang Deficiency in Lung.

TCM recommendations should be taken into account when the exposure part of organism is selected. Thus the right part of organism should be sedated in spring and summer seasons, and left part of organism should be sedated in autumn and winter seasons.

- 5 Though simultaneous exposure of several BAPs (BAZes) is possible, it is preferable to apply sequential exposures at first of BAPs requiring tonification and then of BAPs requiring sedation, except in some special cases. This is explained by specific quality of MMW exposure to initiate sensor reactions in patients allowing to individualize the exposure duration.

10

EHF Puncture Application to Microsystems

- According to ECIWO biology, the structures related with separate parts of the whole organism may be found on any small area of the organism. Thus exposure of various BAPs within these microsystems may result in therapeutic effect in corresponding organs (see Yingqing Zhang, *ECIWO Biology and Medicine: A New Theory of Conquering Cancer and a Completely New Acupuncture Theory*, Beijing, Neimenggu People's Press, 1987, 264 pp.).

- 20 BAPs (BAZes) having a varied electric conductivity or sensitivity (painful points) are determined in any microsystem, such as helix, scalp, nasal region, sole and palm surfaces, etc. EHF radiation antenna is applied to these «anomalous» BAPs (BAZes). Tonification effect is reached during the first 2-3 minutes and is accompanied by a fast creation and growth of comfort sensations intensity in domain of conditional localization of pathogenic organ. Sedative effect is reached after 15 minutes of exposure or more, and is accompanied by a slow creation, intensity growth and stabilization, and therefore disappearance of discomfort sensations.

- As an example, EHF puncture is applicable to BAPs on sole and palm surfaces selected by methods due to *Park Jae Woo (Su Jok)*. According to one of these methods, the thumb or toe corresponds to head and neck, the 2nd and 5th fingers correspond to arms, while 3rd and 4th fingers correspond to legs. Other parts of sole and palm correspond to spine, thorax and

30

abdomen. According to the other *Su Jok* method, the classical channels are projected on palms and soles (the so-called *Belle-Meridians*).

EHF puncture applied to BAPs selected by the first *Su Jok* method is identical to the method described earlier in this invention which selects BAPs having a varied electric conductivity or sensitivity (painful points). In the second *Su Jok* method, both classical diagnostics and one described by *Park Jae Woo* is applicable. The desired *Belle-Meridians* points are selected on basis of revealed syndrome diagnosis. Tonification effect is reached during the first 2-3 minutes and is accompanied by a fast creation and growth of comfort sensations intensity in domain of conditional localization of pathogenic organ. Sedative effect is reached after 15 minutes of exposure or more , and is accompanied by a slow creation, intensity growth and stabilization, and therefore disappearance of discomfort sensations.

15 **EHF Puncture Application to Pulse Point Areas**

Pulse area represents the same diagnostic and therapeutic microsystem as helix, scalp, nasal region, sole and palm surfaces, etc. Localization and character of pathologies are determined either by classical TCM diagnostic methods, or by a simpler pulse diagnostic method based on the patient's sensor reactions originating in palpation of pulse positions. Pulse position related with the initial pathology is selected, with center over the ray artery projection.

EHF puncture is applied to one of six classical pulse position points (*Tsung, Guan and Chi*) corresponding to the revealed pathology. The dielectric antenna of EHF generator is positioned over the selected pulse point and sensor reactions of patient are observed. Fast creation of comfort sensations (outside the pulse area) reflects the tonifying effect of channels existing in Deficiency state, while slow creation and disappearance of discomfort sensations reflects the sedative effect of channels existing in Excess state.

30

EHF Puncture Application to *Voll* Points

Using the devices based on *Voll* diagnostic method, «anomalous» points are selected, with account of «pointer drop» phenomenon. EHF puncture is applied to those points having the largest deflection from normal state, with tonification of points having the lowest indications and sedation of points having the highest indications of *Voll* device.

- 5 Tonification effect is reached during the first 2-3 minutes, while sedative effect is reached after 15 minutes of exposure or more. Individual selection of exposure time is based on sensor reactions created during the treatment procedure. Repeated *Voll* diagnostics is made after treatment for therapy control.

10 4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 illustrates the structural diagram of the device for EHF puncture.

Fig 2 illustrates the structure of EHF oscillator.

- 15 Fig. 3 illustrates the structural diagram of extremely broadband device for EHF puncture including two EHF (**G1**, **G2**) oscillators operating in different parts of millimeter waveband (MMW), with p-i-n attenuators (**A1**, **A2**) of said oscillators having their outputs connected via summator (Σ) to directed emitter.

- 20 Fig. 4 illustrates the directed emitter in form of a horn antenna used for BAZes exposure.

Fig. 5 illustrates the same directed emitter which additionally includes a dielectric rod antenna for BAPs exposure.

- 25 Fig. 6 illustrates the same directed emitter which additionally includes a flexible dielectric waveguide with power divider (**D**) for simultaneous exposure of two BAPs.

Fig. 7 illustrates the frontal view of the same directed emitter which additionally includes coherent and incoherent sources of infrared and visible emission.

30

Fig. 8 illustrates the cross-sectional view of emitter shown in Fig. 7.

5. BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 illustrates the structural diagram of the device according to the preferred embodiment of invention. The device includes an EHF oscillator 1 whose output is fed through a p-i-n attenuator 2 and impedance transformer 3 to an emitter 4. Microprocessor control unit 5 provides the required power-supply modes for EHF oscillator 1 and p-i-n attenuator 2 from the stabilized current sources 5 and 6.

Fig 2 illustrates the structure of EHF oscillator 1, including a section of waveguide 18 with an avalanche diode 8 (active element) mounted therein on a heat sink 9 and provided with adjustment screw 10, to displace the diode 8 in the cross-section plane of the waveguide 18. Power to the avalanche diode 8 is supplied through a post 11, a disk resonator 17 and a filter 12 disposed in the wall and cavity of the waveguide 18. One side of the waveguide 18 has a short-circuiting plunger 13 mounted therein and provided with adjustment screw 14 to displace the plunger 13 along the axis of the waveguide 18. Instead of mechanical adjustment of short-circuiting plane it is possible to use the electrically controlled varactor. The other side of the waveguide 18 has a rod 15 (inhomogeneity) mounted therein between the avalanche diode 8 and the end of the waveguide 18, inside a channel 16 provided in the wall of the waveguide 18, to displace the rod 15 in cross-sectional plane of the waveguide 18. The distance between the axes of avalanche diode 8 and rod 15 is essentially equal to the integer half-wavelength corresponding to the central frequency of radiation generated by the avalanche diode 8.

Output radiation spectrum position, shape and intensity are determined by a mutual configuration of the avalanche diode, adjustment elements of oscillator chamber, as well as by the current supplied to the avalanche diode.

Operation principle of the device according to the preferred embodiment of invention is as follows. Depending on the selected operation mode, the stabilized current source 6 supplies to the EHF oscillator 1 currents generating either noiselike, or combined radiation. EHF oscillator 1 output is fed through the p-i-n attenuator 2 controlled by the stabilized current source 7 through the impedance transformer 3 to the emitter 4.

Pulsed amplitude modulation of the EHF radiation is performed by the p-i-n attenuator **2** fed by the voltage source **7** controlled by the microprocessor control unit **5**, providing pulse rate up to 1000 Hz with controlled relative pulse length.

5

Fig. 4 illustrates the emitter **4** manufactured in form of a horn antenna and additionally provided with:

10

- dielectric rod antenna **19** mounted therein and having its end surface tapered at an angle equal to the total internal reflection angle, providing thus the focusing of EHF radiation on the selected BAP (Fig. 5);
- flexible dielectric waveguide having EHF power divider (**D**) mounted therein to supply EHF power simultaneously to several BAZes (Fig. 6);
- coherent and/or incoherent sources **20** of infrared (**IR**), red (**R**), green (**G**) and blue (**B**) emission (Fig. 7 and Fig. 8).

Claims

1. A method of EHF puncture (or MMW therapy) consisting in action by a noiselike or coherent EHF radiation on a biologically active zone, or point, **distinguished** by that the
5 said biologically active zones, or points, selected on basis of syndrome diagnosis provided by the traditional Chinese medicine, or instrumental methods of functional diagnostics of the channels and acupoints state, are exposed to combined EHF radiation consisting of a broadband noiselike radiation and coherent radiation at a fixed frequency.
- 10 2. A method as provided by the Claim 1 and **distinguished** by that the coherent radiation frequencies correspond to the known therapeutic frequencies, and particularly to the molecular oxygen and/or water vapor absorption frequencies.
3. A method as provided by the Claim 1 and **distinguished** by that the said combined radiation acts on the said biologically active zones, or points, selected on basis of a bio-
15 holographic law, or ECIWO (Embryo Containing the Information of the Whole Organism) biology, including such known microsystems as helix, scalp, nasal region, sole and palm surfaces (*Su Jok*), etc.
4. A method as provided by the Claim 1 and **distinguished** by that the said combined
20 radiation acts on one of the six points of classical pulse positions (*Tsung, Guan* and *Chi*) selected either on basis of the TCM syndrome diagnosis, or on basis of the patient's sensor reactions originating in palpation of the said pulse positions.
5. A method as provided by the Claim 1 and **distinguished** by that the said combined
25 radiation acts on "anomalous" biologically active points selected by R. Voll's diagnostic method.
6. A device for EHF puncture including an EHF oscillator whose output is fed through a p-
i-n attenuator and impedance transformer to a directed emitter, a microprocessor control
30 unit with stabilized current sources mounted therein, the said EHF oscillator including a waveguide section with an avalanche diode mounted therein on a heat sink and provided with displacement means in the cross-section plane of the said waveguide, a power-supply

post and filter disposed in the wall of the said waveguide, the said waveguide having a movable short-circuiting plunger at one end and inhomogeneity at the other end, **distinguished** by that a disk resonator is additionally disposed in the said waveguide between the said power-supply post and said avalanche diode.

5

7. A device as provided by the Claim 6 and **distinguished** by that the said device includes two or more EHF radiation oscillators having p-i-n attenuators at their outputs, the outputs of said p-i-n attenuators being connected through the power summator with the said directed emitter.

10

8. A device as provided by the Claim 6 and **distinguished** by that the said emitter additionally includes a dielectric rod antenna tapered at one end for an angle equal to the total reflection angle.

15

9. A device as provided by the Claim 6 and **distinguished** by that the said emitter additionally includes a flexible dielectric waveguide with radiation power divider.

10. A device as provided by the Claim 6 and **distinguished** by that the said emitter additionally includes coherent and/or incoherent sources of infrared and visible emission.

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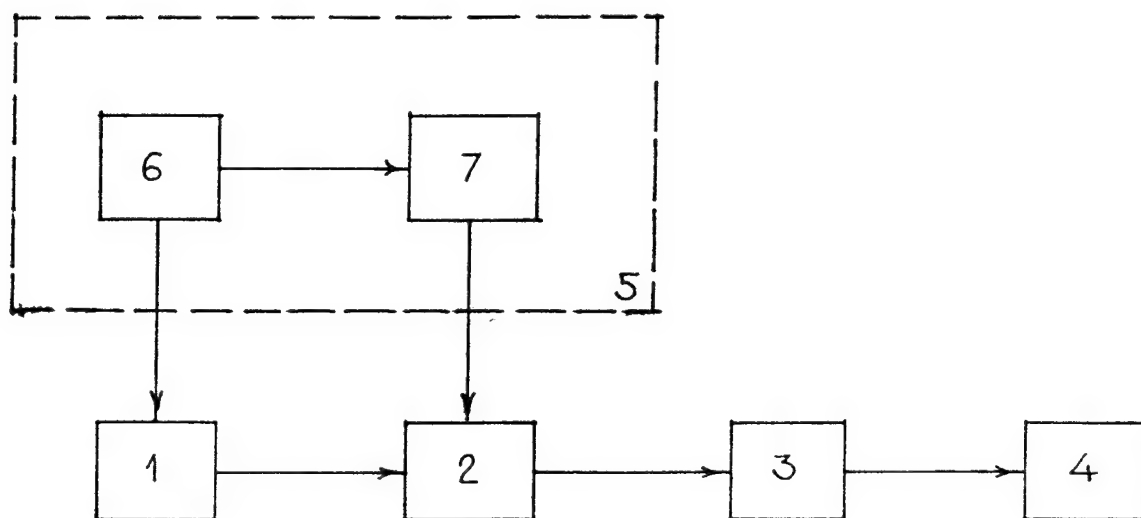


Fig.1

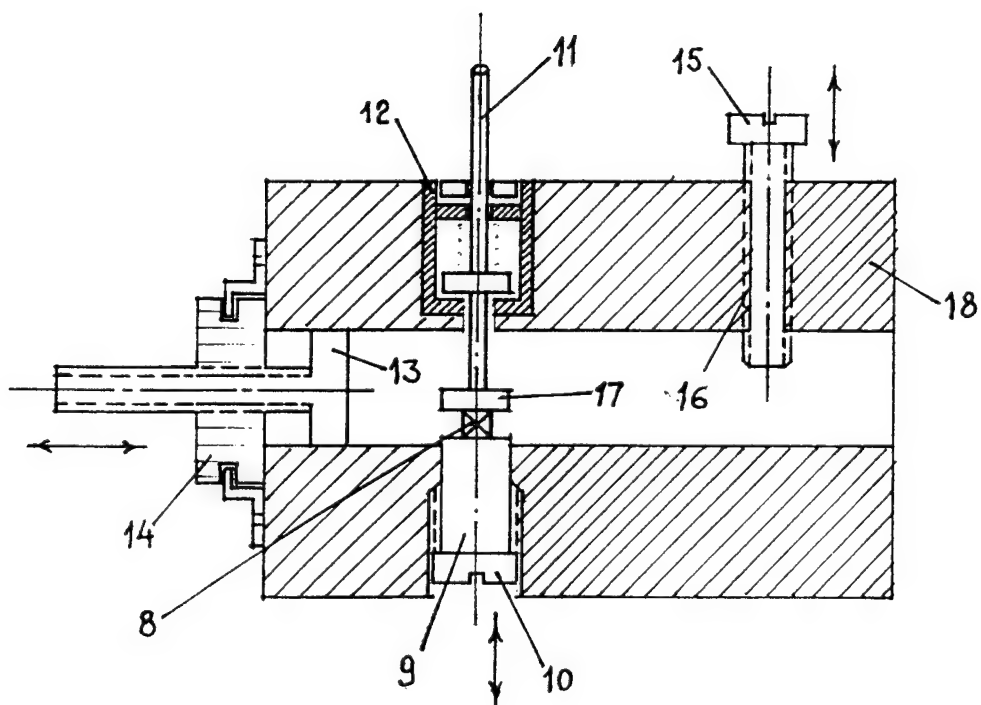


Fig.2

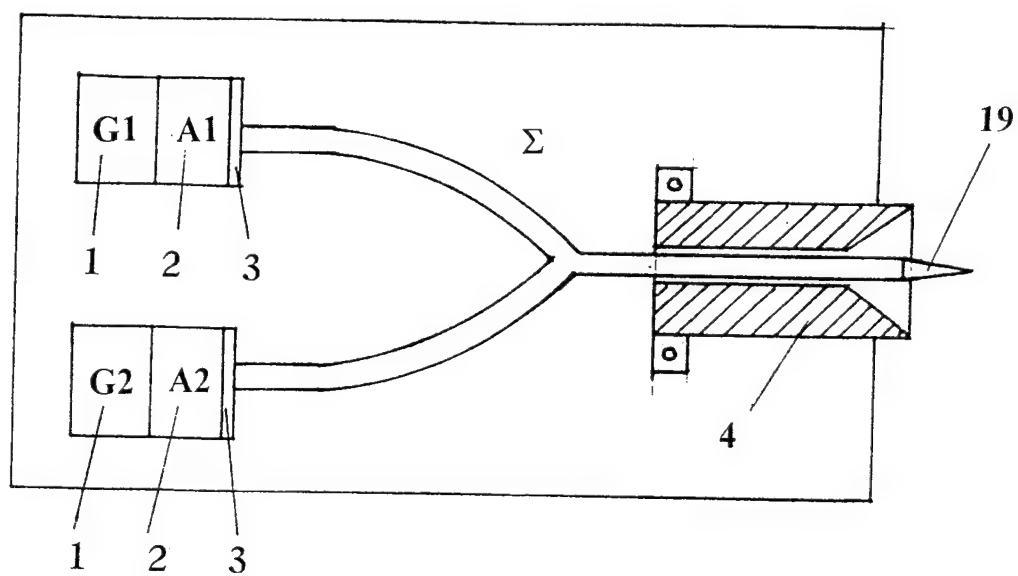


Fig.3

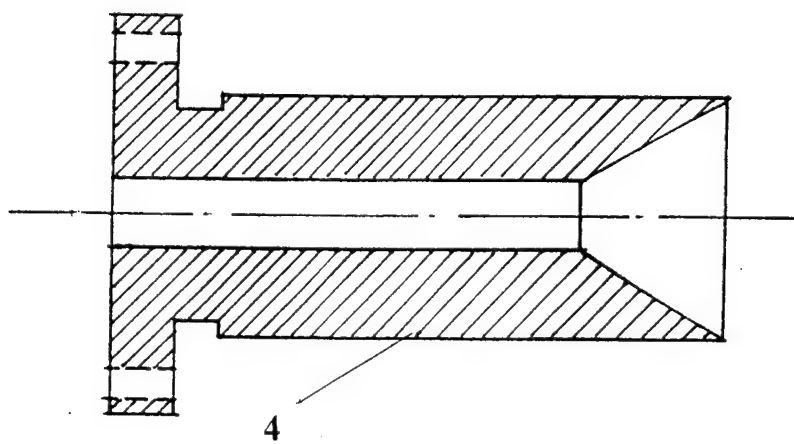


Fig.4

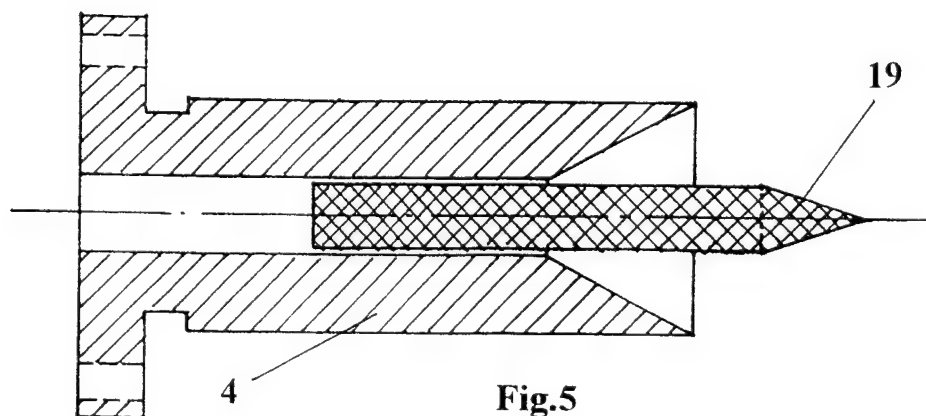


Fig.5

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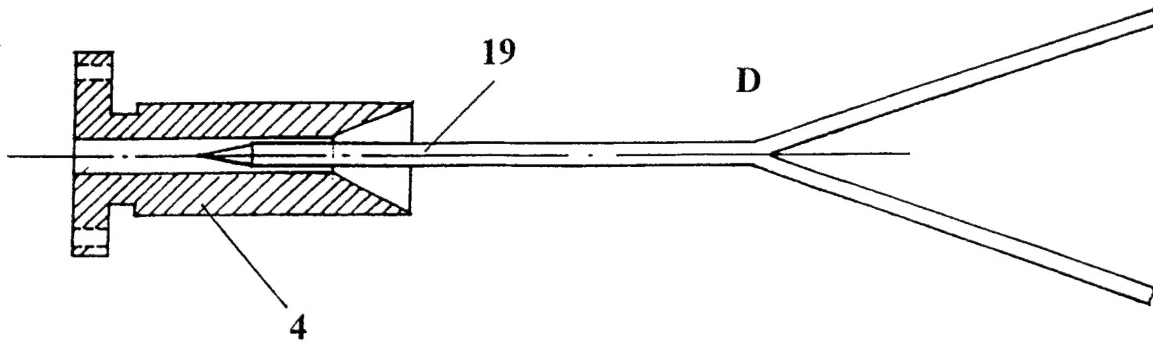


Fig. 6

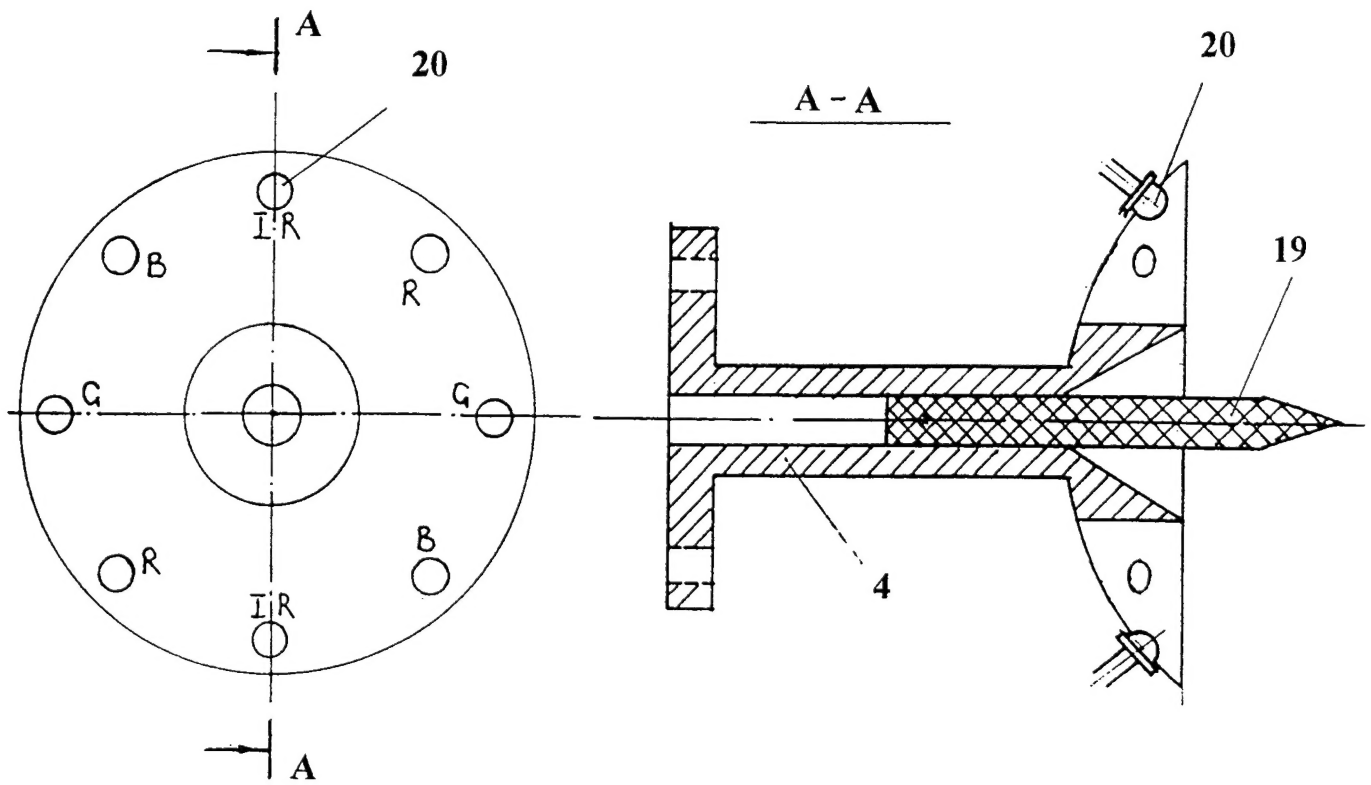


Fig. 7

Fig. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/AM 98/000002

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A61N5/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61N A61H H03B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3 878 480 A (HULDERMAN) 15 April 1975 see column 2, line 21 - column 4, line 13 see abstract ---	6
A	EP 0 145 176 A (WACO CORPORATION OVERSEAS) 19 June 1985 see abstract; figures 2,9,21 see page 8, line 16 - line 27 ---	6
A	EP 0 484 064 A (AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY) 6 May 1992 see abstract see column 2, line 22 - line 26 see column 3, line 13 - line 31 -----	6

☐

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒

Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 June 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

18.06.98

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AM 98/00002

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-5
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Rule 39.1(4)
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/AM 98/00002

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